United Nations A/C.2/60/L.12

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: globalization and interdependence

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003 and 59/240 of 22 December 2004 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the world,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence have opened new opportunities for the growth of the world economy and development, that globalization offers new perspectives for the integration of developing countries into the world economy and that it can improve the overall performance of the economies of developing countries by opening up market opportunities for their exports, by promoting the transfer of information, skills and technology and by increasing the financial resources available for investment in physical and intangible

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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assets, acknowledging that globalization has also brought new challenges for growth and sustainable development and that developing countries have been facing special difficulties in responding to them, recognizing that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and recognizing also that, as stated in the Millennium Declaration, the benefits and costs of globalization are very unevenly distributed,

Reaffirming the commitment to eradicate hunger and poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all and to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

Reaffirming also the significant importance of an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory and balanced multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the adoption of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-third session, and noting that the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity is the key to sustainable human development, as a contribution to a fair globalization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, to mobilize domestic resources, attract international flows, promote international trade as an engine for development and increase international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief and to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems;

3. *Reaffirms also* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries, and to this effect calls on the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macro-economic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

4. *Reaffirms further* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

[3] A/60/322.

5. *Stresses* that, in the increasingly globalizing interdependent world economy, a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systemic challenges of financing for development, namely, sustainable, gender-sensitive and people-centered development, is essential in order to open up opportunities for all and to ensure that resources are created and used effectively and that solid and accountable institutions are established at all levels;

6. *Stresses also* that development strategies have to be formulated with a view to minimizing the negative social impact of globalization and maximizing its positive impact, while ensuring that all groups of the population, in particular the poorest, benefit from it, and that at the international level, efforts have to converge on the means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Stresses further* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in that context invites developed countries, in particular the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether the effects of those policies in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to the growth and development of developing countries;

8. *Underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

9. *Also underlines* the fact that, in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus must be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] and that facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms, which, as mutually agreed, is essential for sustainable development;

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

10. *Reaffirms* the central role of the United Nations in the promotion of international cooperation for development and enhancing the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community and in strengthening coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

11. *Reaffirms also* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end calls for advancing the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, especially the ongoing efforts to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions, taking into account the progress in the context of the International Monetary Fund quota review;

12. *Emphasizes* the significant importance of fulfilling the development dimension of the Doha development agenda, which places the needs and interest of developing countries, including the least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha work programme,[5] while reiterating the important role that enhanced market access, balanced rules and well targeted, sustainable financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes can play in the economic development of those countries, and calls for the fullest realization of the Doha Work Programme and the decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004,[6] underlining that special attention shall be given to specific trade and development needs and concerns of developing countries, including special and differential treatment and implementation issues, and to the successful completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations in 2006;

13. *Stresses* the importance of building a people-centered and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide, putting the potential of information and communication technologies at the service of development and addressing new challenges of the information society, and in this regard calls for the implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society[7] and ensuring the success of the second phase of the Summit;

14. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the organizations of the United Nations system, and invites the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development organizations to promote the integration of the development dimension, in their policies and programmes;

15. *Calls upon* the organs and bodies of the United Nations, and invites the organizations of the United Nations system, to consider, within their mandates, the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization entitled "A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All",[8] invites relevant

[5] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[6] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[7] See A/C.2/59/3.

[8] See A/59/98-E/2004/79.

organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral bodies to provide information to the Secretary-General on their activities to promote an inclusive and equitable globalization, and also calls upon Member States to consider the report;

16. *Stresses* the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines further the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impact;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for actions at the global level that allow developing countries to take advantage of new technologies as well as harness their own technological capacities, including by ensuring that the intellectual property rights regime is development-oriented and enables technological diffusion and adaptation;

18. *Stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the improvement of voluntary international instruments and appropriate national regulations in order to help increase the contribution of corporate actors, especially transnational corporations, to the advancement of development goals, while recognizing that within their respective spheres of action, corporate actors, especially transnational corporations, have an important role in supporting technology transfer, supplier linkages and the provision of access to export markets for developing countries;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

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Sixtieth session
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Agenda item 53
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003 and 59/239 of 22 December 2004,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/298 of 26 July 2005,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[5] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

Recalling further the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7]

Recognizing that the overall thrust and strategic vision of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and its emphasis on the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially for guiding international cooperation in respect of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development,

Conscious of the unique opportunity provided by the water and sanitation and slum upgrading Cities Without Slums Initiative mentioned in the Millennium Declaration for realizing economies of scale and substantial multiplier effects in helping to attain the other Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation issues within a broad-based approach to human settlements,

Expressing its appreciation to the regular Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean and its recent plan of action on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing its appreciation also to the African Union, UN-Habitat and the Government of South Africa for convening and hosting the first African conference of housing and urban development ministers in Durban from 31 January to 4 February 2005, which established the African Ministers' Conference on Housing and Urban Development to promote sustainable human settlements in Africa,

Expressing its appreciation further to the Government of Canada and the city of Vancouver for their willingness to host the third session of the World Urban Forum in June 2006 and to the Government of China and the city of Nanjing for their willingness to host the fourth session of the World Urban Forum in 2008,

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.I.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

Taking note of the reports entitled *The State of the World's Cities 2004-2005: Globalization and Urban Culture*[8] and the *Global Report on Human Settlements 2005: Financing Urban Shelter*,[9]

Noting the efforts by UN-Habitat to strengthen its collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international organizations and its participation in the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure the timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the water and sanitation and slum upgrading goals of the Millennium Declaration,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its twentieth session,[10] the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[11] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[12]

2. *Encourages* Governments to consider a broader approach to achieving the Cities Without Slums Initiative mentioned in the Millennium Declaration[1] by upgrading existing slums and creating policies and programmes, according to national circumstances, to forestall the growth of future slums, and in this regard requests the international donor community and multilateral and regional development banks to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through increased financial assistance;

3. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility for the sound and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[4] and the Millennium Declaration, and stresses the need for the international community to fully implement its commitments to support Governments of developing countries in their efforts, through the provision of the requisite resources, capacity-building, the transfer of technology and the creation of an international enabling environment;

4. *Calls for* financial support to UN-Habitat through increased non-earmarked contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites Governments to provide multi-year funding to support programme implementation and the capitalization of the Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies,

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[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. 04.III.Q.2.

[9] Ibid., 05.III.Q.1.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/60/8).

[11] E/2005/60.

[12] A/60/168.

strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the Millennium Declaration;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

7. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries to mobilize public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to support efforts to institutionalize regional consultative initiatives, including conferences of ministers in the area of human settlements, for implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Stresses* the importance of publishing the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in time for their adoption no later than the end of 2005, as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Coordination;[13]

10. *Requests* UN-Habitat to continue to work with the World Bank, regional development banks, other development banks, regional organizations and other relevant partners to field-test innovative policies, practices and pilot projects in order to mobilize resources to increase the supply of affordable credit for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development in developing countries;

11. *Invites* all Governments to participate actively in the third session of the World Urban Forum, and calls upon donor countries to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including women and youth, in the Forum;

12. *Encourages* Governments to establish local, national and regional urban observatories and to provide financial and substantive support to UN-Habitat for the further development of methodologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination;

13. *Requests* UN-Habitat, through its involvement in the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, to promote the early involvement of human settlements experts in the assessment and development of prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes to support the efforts of developing countries affected by natural disasters and other complex humanitarian emergencies;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include UN-Habitat in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in recognition of its important role and contribution in the transition from relief to development;

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[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/60/16), para. 155.

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and implementation of the water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the Millennium Declaration".

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Sustainable development

Burundi, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Paraguay: draft resolution

The use of food micro-algae to combat acute malnutrition in humanitarian emergencies and for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the acute malnutrition that is associated with humanitarian emergency situation and the chronic malnutrition that impedes sustainable development,

Considering that the use of emergency rehabilitative food can help restore to health the victims of humanitarian crises, and also considering that such supplies can provide an important nutritional supplement for seriously disadvantaged populations in developing countries,

Emphasizing the need for greater preparedness to cope with humanitarian emergencies, and aiming to maximize the effectiveness of United Nations assistance in times of crisis,

Affirming that the concept of sustainable development should imply that of the reduction of emergencies,

Recognizing the value of new technologies to enhance food security in environmentally compatible ways, including through public-private alliances for rural development,

Noting that the usefulness of food micro-algae, above all, *Spirulina platensis*, along with other nutrients, to restore the health of severely malnourished people has been emphasized and recognized in international agreements, namely the Free Agreement for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Humanitarian Use of Micro-

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alga Spirulina as Food[1] and the Convention for the Use of Food Micro-alga and Inter-University Scientific Research,[2]

Taking into account that an intergovernmental organization known as the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition has been established in keeping with the above-mentioned agreements and has been granted observer status in the work of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Council decision 2003/212 of 5 March 2003,

Aiming to enhance the provision by the United Nations system of humanitarian assistance through the creation of a stockpile of food micro-algae rehabilitative biomass to be used in food emergencies,

1. *Stresses* the benefits of food micro-algae as a concrete aid in reducing acute malnutrition in food emergencies and chronic malnutrition among severely disadvantaged populations;

2. *Calls* upon Member States, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and on non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to provide support for food micro-algae production and use, especially in humanitarian crises;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying and assisting national activities for the production and use of food micro-algae, especially in member countries of the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition;

4. *Decides* to review, at its sixty-second session, the progress made in those areas, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on efforts made to attain greater support for victims of humanitarian emergencies and to reduce malnutrition through the use of food micro-algae, including proposals for further actions needed, with special emphasis on efforts at the national and international levels.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2151, No. 37542.

[2] Ibid., No. 37543.

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Sustainable development

Burundi, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Paraguay: revised draft resolution

The use of spirulina to combat hunger and malnutrition and help achieve sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that hunger and malnutrition are a major impediment to sustainable development, and reaffirming that reducing hunger is a primary target of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the value of new technologies to enhance food security in environmentally compatible ways, including through public-private alliances for rural development,

Noting that the nutritional benefits of spirulina (food micro-algae) have been reported in academic research and in the work of agencies of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization,

Noting in particular that the merits of spirulina have been recognized through the adoption of international agreements, namely the Free Agreement for Cooperation in Scientific Research and Humanitarian Use of Micro-alga Spirulina as Food[1] and the Convention for the Use of Food Micro-algae and the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Spirulina against Malnutrition,

Taking into account that an intergovernmental organization known as "Convention for the Use of Food Micro-algae and the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Spirulina against Malnutrition" has been established in keeping with the above agreements and has been granted observer status in the work of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Council decision 2003/212 of 5 March 2003,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2151, No. 37542.

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Aiming to encourage greater attention to the production and use of spirulina for the reduction of hunger and poverty and to combat the food crises,

1. *Takes note* of the potential of spirulina to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to improve the prospects for sustainable development;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to encourage the production and use of spirulina;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of assisting national activities for the production and use of spirulina, especially in member countries of the Convention for the Use of Food Micro-algae and the Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Spirulina against Malnutrition;

4. *Decides* to review, at its sixty-second session, the progress made in these areas, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on the relevant efforts.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (c)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Algeria, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Philippines, Spain and Turkey: draft resolution

Remittances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions that highlight the development dimension of international migration, in particular resolution 59/241 of 22 December 2004, as well as its resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/190 of 22 December 2003 and 58/208 of 23 December 2003,

Recognizing that remittances flows constitute an important aspect of international migration, with significant impacts on the economies of recipient countries,

Recognizing also that remittances have been increasing steadily around the world and represent an important source of capital for many developing countries and economies in transition,

Acknowledging that remittances provide a source of financing for developing countries, bringing foreign exchange with no liability and complementing domestic savings, thereby constituting an important basis for capital accumulation, development and poverty alleviation,

Recognizing that, while recent initiatives by relevant stakeholders have led to progress in facilitating and reducing the costs of remittances transfers, the costs incurred by migrants remain high and could be reduced,

Noting the fact that many migrants deprived of access to regular financial services resort to informal means of remittances transfers, which are often less transparent and secure means to transfer funds that could be diverted into illicit activities and tend to be more expensive,

Taking into consideration that remittances constitute private sources of capital and therefore Governments in both developed and developing countries should improve their regulatory measures to favour their flow,

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1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to further review the impact of remittances transfers on the economies of recipient countries, in particular with regard to their role in poverty alleviation, as well as of recent practices and initiatives that could serve as best practices for further action;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to promote regulations that favour market-friendly remittances flows in a substantive manner and with due consideration to the need to promote a comprehensive response that includes a balanced approach between the goals of fighting the funding of illicit activities, including the financing of terrorism, and facilitating remittances transfers;

3. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to pursue measures destined to facilitate access to banks and financial institutions in source countries of remittances, including consular identification and financial literacy campaigns, and invites countries to favour the establishment of sound and credible financial systems that could therefore provide a basis for financial inclusion;

4. *Invites* Governments and the private sector to pursue financial innovation as a means of fostering the productive use of remittances through microcredit schemes, interest-bearing accounts and other financial instruments;

5. *Encourages* Governments to promote competition in the market of remittances transfers, in both developed and developing countries, therefore allowing for the operation of a bigger number of agents in the market;

6. *Encourages* all stakeholders to consider ways of allowing for further publicizing of the practices, products and fees of financial institutions and other money transfer operators so as to provide all appropriate information on the market;

7. *Invites* Governments to use more efficiently current statistics systems with regard to remittances flows, on the understanding that the provision of reliable data would be of great importance to fully grasp the economic consequences of remittances and maximize their impact on development;

8. *Encourages* the conclusion of agreements between financial institutions in source and recipient countries, which could encompass the provision of technical assistance to small financial institutions in recipient countries.

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Agenda item 54 (c)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003 and 59/241 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Decides* that the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development will be held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006;

2. *Urges* Member States to participate in the High-level Dialogue at the ministerial level;

3. *Decides* that the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, shall participate in the High-level Dialogue;

4. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as the International Organization for Migration, to contribute to the preparation of and to participate in the High-Level Dialogue, which will be open to those intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the General Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] A/60/205.

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5. *Decides* that the High-level Dialogue will consist of four plenary meetings and four interactive round tables;

6. *Also decides* that the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations will make introductory statements at the opening of the High-level Dialogue;

7. *Further decides* that the High-level Dialogue will discuss the overall theme of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts;

8. *Decides* that the round tables will be open to all Member States, the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, and representatives of relevant entities of the United Nations system and the International Organization for Migration as well as to other relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations that have observer status, and also decides that the round tables will be organized as follows:

(a) The first set of the two interactive round tables will be held concurrently in the afternoon of the first day;

(b) The second set of two interactive round tables will be held concurrently in the morning of the second day;

(c) Summaries of the deliberations of the four round-table sessions will be presented orally by the chairpersons of the round-table sessions during the concluding plenary meeting of the High-level Dialogue;

9. *Further decides* that the themes for each of the four round tables will be the following:

(a) Round table 1 will focus on the impacts of international migration on economic and social development;

(b) Round table 2 will focus on measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families;

(c) Round table 3 will focus on promoting international cooperation including building partnerships for the benefit of countries and migrants alike, and optimizing the role of regional consultative processes;

(d) Round table 4 will focus on the role of the United Nations system in enhancing coordination and collaboration on international migration and development;

10. *Decides* to hold informal interactive hearings in June/July 2006 with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, to be presided over by the President of the General Assembly, and requests the President of the Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearings prior to the High-level Dialogue in September 2006;

11. *Also decides* that the President of the General Assembly will determine the list of invited participants and the exact format and organization of the hearings, in consultation with Member States and representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector;

12. *Further decides* that representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector, one from each grouping, selected during the informal interactive hearings, may also participate in each of the round tables of the High-level Dialogue, and decides that the President of the General Assembly will determine the list of such representatives, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, in consultation with Member States;

13. *Decides* that arrangements concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector in the High-level Dialogue will in no way create a precedent for other meetings of the General Assembly;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive overview of studies and analyses on the multidimensional aspects of migration and development, including the effects of migration on economic and social development in developed and developing countries, and on the effects of the movements of highly skilled migrant workers and those with advanced education, as a substantive input for the High-level Dialogue;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address in his comprehensive report the issue of short-term movement of service providers and its impact in sending and receiving countries;

16. *Encourages* the regional commissions to facilitate dialogue at the regional level in preparation for the High-level Dialogue;

17. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Member States, and with the assistance of the Secretariat, to organize events prior to the High-level Dialogue with a focus on its overall theme;

18. *Notes* that the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women will consider the issue of international migration within their respective mandates by the time of the High-level Dialogue, and invites their inputs through the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Invites* appropriate regional consultative processes and other major initiatives undertaken by Member States in the field of international migration to contribute to the High-level Dialogue;

20. *Takes note* of the submission to the Secretary General of the report of the Global Commission on International Migration and looks forward to its consideration at the High-level Dialogue;

21. *Reiterates* that the High-level Dialogue will result in a summary by the President of the General Assembly;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the High-level Dialogue;

23. *Recalls its request* to the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of resolution 59/241;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.17

General Assembly

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1 November 2005

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the vital role that science, technology and innovation can play in development and in facilitating the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, accelerate the pace of diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

Recalling the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Emphasizing the importance of international support to developing countries to enable them to benefit from technological advances and to enhance their productive capacity,

Underscoring the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

Recognizing the catalysing role of information and communication technologies in promoting and facilitating the achievement of all development goals, and in this regard stressing the importance of the contribution of the World Summit on the Information Society process to the building of a people-centred, balanced and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide,

Acknowledging with appreciation the role played by the International Telecommunication Union in the organization of the two phases of the World Summit and the useful contribution of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to the preparatory process of the Summit,

Welcoming the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[2] calling for the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

05-58306 (E) 031105

intensification of ongoing efforts to mobilize resources for its expeditious implementation, and requesting to be kept informed of its implementation,

Noting with appreciation the hosting of the second World Information Technology Forum by Botswana, from 31 August to 2 September 2005, in Gaborone,

Acknowledging the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries to benefit from the potential of information and communication technologies,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development during its intersessional period 2004-2005 on "Science and technology promotion, advice and application for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration", in particular, the recommendation to facilitate the establishment of a network of centres of excellence in developing countries[3] that would connect existing outstanding scientific and technological institutions from developing countries to serve as hubs of learning and conduits for the transfer and diffusion of scientific knowledge and information in new and emerging technologies,

Welcoming the selection by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme "Bridging the technology gap between and within nations" for its work during the intersessional period 2005-2006,[3]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,[4]

Taking note also of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development publication *The Digital Divide: ICT Development Indices 2004*,[5]

Re-emphasizing the need to strengthen the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

Emphasizing that the Commission on Science and Technology for development is the key intergovernmental body on science and technology and in contributing to the follow-up process to all relevant United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

1. *Agrees to*:

(a) Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) Promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

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[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 11* (E/2005/31), chap. I.A, draft resolution.

[4] A/60/184.

[5] UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2005/4, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2005.

(c) Assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) Promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal energy;

(e) Implement policies at international and national levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(f) Support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to contribute, within its mandate, to the follow-up and implementation of the measures on science and technology contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[1]

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to explore initiatives aimed at addressing the special needs of the developing countries in areas such as agriculture, information and communication technologies and environmental management;[6]

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

5. *Recognizes* the contribution of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and its affiliated centres as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the area of biotechnology, and encourages these and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system engaged in biotechnology to collaborate with a view to enhancing effectiveness in the implementation of programmes designed to assist developing countries in building productive capacity in all areas of biotechnology, including for industry and agriculture, as well as for risk assessment and management of biosafety;

6. *Stresses* the need to address new challenges of the information society by implementing the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society[7] and ensuring the success of the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis, from 16 to 18 November 2005, to enable the developing countries to harness the potential of ICT for development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] For example, the feasibility of establishing a Global Scientific Research and Development Fund, with a view to implementing recommendation 9 contained in the Millennium Project document, "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (available at http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/index.htm).

[7] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/60/L.18

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 50 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003 and 59/221 of 22 December 2004 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[3]

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration and decisions adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001,[4] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization,[5] and the full commitment of all members of the World Trade Organization to give effect to them and the importance of the successful conclusion of the World Trade Organization Doha work programme,[4]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[5] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

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Recalling also that trade is in many cases the single most important external source of development financing, and in this context, reiterating the important role that enhanced market access, balanced rules, appropriate adjustment facility and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes can play in the economic development of developing countries, especially the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed countries, the small island developing States and the landlocked developing countries, within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, as identified, respectively, in the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[6] the Barbados Programme of Action[7] and the Almaty Programme of Action,[8]

Stressing the need to address adequately the vulnerabilities faced by developing countries, on account of external shocks, particularly natural disasters that can damage the social and economic infrastructure and have long-term consequences, especially hampering the achievement of their sustainable development,

Recalling its resolutions 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as the Trade and Development Board, to contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and to the review of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the President of the Trade and Development Board to present the outcomes of such reviews to the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also the São Paulo Consensus,[9] adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened in São Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004, and reaffirming the commitment to its full and effective implementation,

Taking note of the review undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at its fifty-second session[10] of developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries, and its contribution to an understanding of the actions required to forge consensus and help developing countries integrate, in a beneficial and meaningful manner, into the multilateral trading system and the global economy, and to achieve a balanced, development-oriented and successful conclusion of the Doha negotiations,

Reaffirming the urgency, subject to national legislation, of recognizing the rights of local and indigenous communities that are holders of traditional

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[6] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[9] TD/412, part II.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 15* (A/60/15), part four, chap. II.C.

knowledge, innovations and practices and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, of developing and implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development as reaffirmed by the São Paulo Consensus,

Noting the significant contribution of the multilateral trading system to economic growth, development and employment and the importance of maintaining the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, and the importance of rejecting the use of protectionism, so that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development, in particular of developing countries, bearing in mind paragraph 10 of resolution 55/182,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board[11] and its statement, as well as the report of the Secretary-General,[12]

1. *Reaffirms* the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, development and employment generation, and emphasizes that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute to the multilateral trading system;

2. *Underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

3. *Stresses* the importance of open, transparent, inclusive democratic and more orderly processes and procedures for the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system, including in the decision-making process, so as to enable developing countries to have their vital interests duly reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations;

4. *Reiterates* that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[4] and reaffirms the commitments made in the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council,[5] to fulfil the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda,[13] which places the needs and interests of developing

[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 15*.
[12] A/60/225.
[13] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

countries, especially the least developed among them, at the heart of the Doha work programme;

5. *Expresses* its concern over the lack of progress in areas of negotiations of particular concern to developing countries, which led to missing deadlines provided in the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization;

6. *Welcomes* the recent aid for trade initiative to address the adjustment challenges, as well as to build the supply and trade capacities, infrastructure and institutions of developing countries, and stresses the need for the effective operationalization with sufficient and additional funding of the initiative to the benefit of the recipient countries;

7. *Reaffirms* that all countries have a shared interest in the success of the Doha work programme, which aims both at further increasing trading opportunities for developing countries and at making the trading system more conducive to development, and underscores the need for the major developed countries to make ambitious proposals in line with their commitments to make progress in all areas of negotiations, particularly in agriculture, non-agricultural market access, services, the trade-related intellectual property system and rules as well as operational and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries, and to adopt practical and concrete solutions to the outstanding implementation-related issues and concerns raised by developing countries;

8. *Calls for* the successful and timely conclusion of the negotiations on the Doha work programme in order to maximize the contribution of the trading system to raising standards of living, eradicating hunger and poverty, generating employment and achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and, in that context, underscores the fact that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries as well as strong, special and differential treatment in the outcome of negotiations in all areas, balanced rules and well-targeted sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for developing countries are needed for the realization of the development dimension highlighted in the Doha work programme, and stresses that the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, to be held in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China on 13-18 December 2005, should constitute an important milestone to this end, and particularly for finalizing the negotiating modalities for successful conclusion of the Doha round by 2006;

9. *Recognizes* the need to ensure that the comparative advantage of developing countries is not undermined by any form of protectionism, including the arbitrary and abusive use of non-tariff measures, non-trade barriers and other standards to unfairly restrict the access of developing countries' products to developed countries' markets and, in this regard, reaffirms that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environment and health standards, and recognizes also the need to facilitate the increased and meaningful participation of the developing countries in the work of relevant international standard-setting organizations;

10. *Calls for* accelerating the negotiations on the development-related mandate concerning the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual

Property Rights[14] in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially the amendments of the Agreement, in order for intellectual property rules fully to support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity[15] as well as for trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights and public health to address the problems afflicting many developing countries, including the least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics;

11. *Expresses* its concern about the adoption of a number of unilateral actions that are not consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for further work to foster greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the financial system, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in fulfilment of its mandate, to undertake the relevant policy analysis in those areas, and to operationalize such work including through its technical assistance activities;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[4] and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; in this regard calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate bound duty-free, quota-free market access to all products originating from all least developed countries; also calls upon developing countries that are in a position to do so to extend duty-free and quota-free market access to exports of these countries; and in this context reaffirms also the need to consider additional measures for progressive improvement in market access for least developed countries;

14. *Further reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

15. *Recognizes* the special problems and needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, in this regard calls for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[8] and stresses the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus[9] adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in São Paulo, Brazil, on 18 June 2004, in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach;

16. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the launch of the third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing

[14] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT Secretariat Publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Countries and the progress achieved so far in these negotiations with the aim of concluding the third round by November 2006;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing seriously the concerns of commodity-dependent developing countries, owing to the continuing volatility of world commodity prices and other factors, and of supporting the efforts of such countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors, and in this regard notes the formation of an international task force on commodities by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

18. *Stresses* the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, consistent with its criteria, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments, and calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession by the least developed countries;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing human, institutional, regulatory, research, trade policy and development capacities and infrastructures aimed at enhanced supply-side capacity and competitiveness, as well as ensuring a conducive international environment for the full and effective integration of developing countries into the international trading system;

20. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular to analyse issues of concern to developing countries, supporting them in building capacities to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements, including under the Doha work programme;

21. *Urges* donors, in this regard, to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the increased resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, as well as to enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

22. *Welcomes* the generous offer by the Government of Ghana to host the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2008, and expresses its gratitude to the African Union for its support for Ghana in this connection;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit a report at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions".

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Second Committee

Agenda items 52 (e) and (i)

Sustainable development: sustainable development in mountain regions; rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas

Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Switzerland and Tajikistan: draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, by which it proclaimed 2002 the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002 and 58/216 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling further its resolution 59/238 of 22 December 2004 on rendering assistance to poor mountain countries to overcome obstacles in socio-economic and ecological areas,

Recognizing chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development with benefits from the committed support of forty-five countries, fourteen intergovernmental organizations and sixty-four organizations

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

from major groups, as an important approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Recalling the Bishkek Mountain Platform,[1] the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held at Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of sustainable mountain development;[2]

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world recognize the importance of sustainable development of mountain regions for poverty eradication, as well as the global importance of mountains as the source of most of the Earth's freshwater, as repositories of rich biological diversity, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage;

3. *Notes with concern* that there remain key challenges to implementing sustainable development, eradicating poverty in mountain regions and protecting mountain ecosystems, and that mountain populations are frequently among the poorest of a given country;

4. *Notes* that growing demand for water and other natural resources, the consequences of global climate change, erosion, deforestation and other forms of watershed degradation, the increasing occurrence of natural disasters, increasing rates of outmigration, conflicts and the pressures of industry, transport, tourism, mining and agriculture are some of the key challenges in fragile mountain ecosystems to implementing sustainable development and alleviating poverty in mountains, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of disasters and their increasing impact within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in mountain regions and developing countries;

6. *Underlines* that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and calls upon the international community to support the efforts in developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, as well as enabling policies and laws, for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national development plans;

7. *Encourages* the further establishment of committees or similar multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national level to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable development in mountain regions;

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[1] A/C.2/57/7, annex.

[2] A/60/309.

8. *Also encourages* increased involvement by civil society and the private sector in the development and implementation of programmes and activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

9. *Underlines* the need for mountain women's improved access to resources as well as the need to strengthen the role of mountain women in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments;

10. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, including in the field of medicine, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy and planning in mountain regions, and recommends that mountain indigenous communities be directly involved in decisions affecting their lives;

11. *Recognizes* that many developing countries and countries with economies in transition need to be assisted in the formulation and implementation of national strategies and programmes for sustainable mountain development, through bilateral, multilateral and South-South cooperation, as well as through non-traditional arrangements;

12. *Notes* that funding for sustainable development in mountains has become an increasingly important issue, especially in view of the greater recognition of the global importance of mountains and the high level of extreme poverty, food insecurity and hardship facing mountain communities;

13. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant United Nations funding mechanisms, such as the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, as well as all relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations and the private sector, to provide support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions;

14. *Underlines* the importance for sustainable development in mountains of a wide range of funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, payments for environmental services, increased opportunities for microfinance, including microinsurance, small housing loans, savings, education and health accounts, and support for entrepreneurs seeking to develop small and medium-sized businesses, as well as debt relief, debt for sustainable development swaps or multicreditor debt swap arrangements, as appropriate;

15. *Notes with satisfaction* the recent adoption of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity by the Convention on Biological Diversity,[5] the overall purpose of which is the significant reduction of the loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national levels, and its implementation, which aims at making a significant contribution to poverty eradication in mountain regions;

16. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and in this context encourages transboundary cooperation approaches,

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

where the States concerned agree to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

17. *Welcomes* in this context the Convention on the Protection of the Alps,[6] which promotes constructive new approaches to integrated, sustainable development of the Alps, including through its thematic protocols on spatial planning, mountain farming, conservation of nature and landscape, mountain forests, population and culture, tourism, soil protection, energy and transport, and welcomes the recent membership of the Convention in the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions;

18. *Welcomes also* the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians, adopted and signed by the seven countries of the region to provide a framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy coordination, a platform for joint strategies for sustainable development and a forum for dialogue between all involved stakeholders;

19. *Stresses* the importance of capacity-building, institutional strengthening and educational programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and to enhance awareness of good practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and of the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

20. *Encourages* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for change created by the International Year of Mountains and the opportunity provided annually by International Mountain Day on 11 December;

21. *Also encourages* Member States to collect and produce information and to establish databases devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary research, programmes and projects and to improve decision-making and planning;

22. *Further encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and paragraph 42 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[2] taking into account the inter-agency group on mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations;

23. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Mountain Partnership implemented in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 (25 July 2003), invites the international community and other relevant partners, including civil society and the private sector, to consider joining the Mountain Partnership, and requests the Partnership Secretariat to report on its activities and achievements to the 14th meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2006 in regard

[6] Ibid., vol. 1917, No. 32724.

to the thematic issues of energy, climate change, air pollution and atmosphere, and industrial development;

24. *Notes with appreciation* in this context the efforts of the Mountain Partnership to cooperate with existing multilateral instruments relevant to mountains, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[7] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[8] the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and mountain-related regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Alps and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians;

25. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the second global meeting of the members of the Mountain Partnership, held in Cusco, Peru, on 28 and 29 October 2004, at the invitation of the Government of Peru;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the status of sustainable development in mountain regions, including an overall analysis of the challenges that lie ahead and appropriate policy recommendations, under a sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

[7] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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Sixtieth session
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Agenda item 52 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and its resolutions 58/218 of 23 December 2003 and 59/227 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[6] and the 2005 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] and reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document,[8]

Recalling section II entitled "Development" of the 2005 World Summit Outcome document,

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the continuing need to ensure a balance among economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

Reiterating that the Commission is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Stressing the need to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation, taking into account the principles proclaimed in the Rio Declaration, including, inter alia, common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7, and that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption with the developed countries' taking the lead, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development,

Recognizing also that it is important for developing countries, in their pursuit of achieving sustainable development, to keep the appropriate balance between national policy space and the international disciplines and commitments, bearing in mind the development goals and objectives,

Recognizing further the role played by the private sector and civil society including non-governmental organizations in supporting the efforts of Governments to achieve sustainable development and, in this regard, reiterating the need for enhancing corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability,

Recalling the decision of the Commission taken at its thirteenth session[9] to devote one day of its review sessions to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] focusing on that

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 9* (E/2005/29), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 13/1, para. 7.

[10] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments regarding the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities,

Looking forward to the upcoming cycles of the work programme of the Commission as adopted at its eleventh session and their contributions to the further implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[11]

2. *Notes* that the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session adopted policy decisions on options and practical measures aimed at accelerating progress in implementation in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements;[12]

3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[5]

4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

5. *Calls for* the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit and, to that end, for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

6. *Encourages* Governments to participate, at the appropriate level, with representatives from the relevant departments and organizations working in the areas of energy, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change, in the fourteenth session of the Commission;

7. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session[13] to invite the regional commissions, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission, to consider organizing regional implementation meetings in order to contribute to

[11] A/60/261 and Corr.1.

[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 9* (E/2005/29), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 13/1.

[13] Ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I entitled "Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development", para. 3 (a); draft resolution I later adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003.

the work of the Commission, and, in this regard, welcomes the activities undertaken by the regional commissions and the secretariat of the Commission to organize the regional implementation meetings in preparation for the fourteenth session of the Commission;

8. *Also recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session[14] that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;

9. *Invites* donor countries to continue to support the participation in the fourteenth session of the Commission of relevant decision makers and experts from the developing countries in the areas of energy, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change;

10. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the balanced participation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission;

11. *Requests* the Secretariat to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the fourteenth session of the Commission and their reporting on the fulfilment of their environmental and social corporate accountability and responsibilities in respect of the thematic cluster of issues;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reporting to the Commission at its fourteenth session on the state of the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, on the basis of appropriate inputs from all levels, to submit thematic reports on each of the three issues contained in the thematic cluster of issues on energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the review session of the Commission on progress and obstacles in respect of sustainable development in small island developing States including recommendations on how to enhance its implementation;

14. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, including the scientific community and educators, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

15. *Notes* the convening of the Second International Expert Meeting on the Ten-year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production in San José, Costa Rica, from 5 to 8 September 2005;[15]

16. *Also notes* the work in inter-agency cooperation undertaken in the follow-up to the World Summit and requests the Secretary-General to report, at its sixty-first session, on action taken by the United Nations system in the thematic areas being addressed by the Commission in its current two-year cycle, with a view

[14] Ibid., para. 2 (j).

[15] Report of the Second International Expert Meeting available from http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/consumption/Marrakech/costaricareport.pdf.

to facilitating an in-depth consideration of system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the relevant thematic areas, in accordance with the mandates agreed upon in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005, and recalling also its resolution

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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59/311 of 14 July 2005, in which it endorsed the outcomes of the International Meeting,

Recalling the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[5] which, inter alia, recognizes the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirms the commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those needs and vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session to devote one day of its review sessions to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments in the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States, using existing modalities, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its review session on progress and obstacles to sustainable development in small island developing States, including recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Recognizing that it is crucial to mobilize resources from all sources for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Secretariat, through the Inter-Agency Consultative Group, for its continued work in coordination of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment of the international community to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[2]

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely actions to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration[31] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] including the operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

4. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting, and to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and encourages small island developing States and their development partners to consult widely in order to develop concrete projects and programmes for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

[5] Resolution 60/1.

[6] A/60/401.

5. *Encourages also* the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to prepare a report on the outcomes of the regional and interregional meetings of small island developing States, as convened pursuant to resolution 59/311, as well as other contributions, and to report thereon to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourteenth session;

7. *Reiterates* its request for the Secretary-General to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as called for in resolutions 57/262 of 20 December 2002, 58/213 A of 23 December 2003 and 59/229 of 24 December 2004, in particular in paragraph 7 of resolution 59/229 of 24 December 2004, and in resolution 59/311 of 14 July 2005, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that the Unit is sufficiently and sustainably staffed without delay to undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to ensuring the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

8. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to mainstream the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and establish a small island developing States focal point within their respective secretariats;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

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Agenda item 52 (h)
Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000, 56/197 of 21 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/260 of 20 December 2002, 58/212 of 23 December 2003 and 59/236 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the section on development of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Reiterating that the Convention on Biological Diversity[2] is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources,

Recalling the commitments of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to pursue a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, which will require action at all levels, including the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for hosting the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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Biosafety, held at Kuala Lumpur from 9 to 20 and on 27 February, and from 23 to 27 February 2004, respectively,

Expressing its deep appreciation also to the Government of Brazil for its offer to host the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, to be held in the first half of 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;

3. *Urges* all Member States to fulfil commitments and significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, and emphasizes that this will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[4] and to continue to negotiate, within the framework of the Convention, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

5. *Notes* the recent progress made with respect to the achievement of the three objectives set out in the Convention on Biological Diversity;

6. *Takes note* of the progress made by the ad hoc open-ended working group on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing to negotiate an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, and urges parties to the Convention to make every effort to ensure an early and successful conclusion to the negotiations;

7. *Also takes note* of the outcome of the tenth meeting of the subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

8. *Notes also* the progress made at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the continuing efforts towards the implementation of the Protocol, and stresses that this will require the full support of parties and of relevant international organizations, in particular with regard to the provision of assistance to developing countries in capacity-building for biosafety;

[3] A/60/171, sect. III.

[4] See UNEP/CBD/ExCop/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

9. *Invites* the countries that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

10. *Invites* the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention to consider doing so;

11. *Invites* countries to consider ratifying or acceding to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;[5]

12. *Encourages* developed countries parties to the Convention to contribute to the relevant trust funds of the Convention, in particular so as to enhance the full participation of the developing countries parties in all of its activities;

13. *Urges* parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions;

14. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[6] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[7] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

15. *Stresses* the importance of harmonizing the reporting requirements of the biodiversity-related conventions while respecting their independent legal status;

16. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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[5] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Conference of FAO, Thirty-first Session, Rome, 2-13 November 2001* (C2001/REP), appendix D.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.